WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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June 27, 1845. 41-tf

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GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

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Manufacturer & Dealer in
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July 11, 1845. 43-tf

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50 Bbls N. E. Rum,
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Daily expected and for sale by
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THE WAY TO END A COURTSHIP.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

There is quite a little romance connected with a huilding in Genoa. It was formerly erected and owned by a wealthy man, who was in the habit of visiting a beautiful peasant girl in the neighborhood. Pleased with his attention, she cast off, as the ladies are apt to do, the rustic lover she had before encouraged. But although her new admirer was frequent and steady in his habits, he never mentioned the subject of matrimony.

Things went on in this way for three years, till one night the gentleman was startled, as he was about leaving the house, by the abrupt entrance of the two brothers of the inamorata, demanding that he should immediately marry their sister. They told him that he had visited her for three years, thus keeping away other suitors, and destroying all hopes of their sister's marriage, except with him; three years was quite long enough for him to make up his mind in, and as he had not done it, they had concluded to do it for him.

This was bringing things to a focus he had not anticipated. For a man of wealth and station to marry a poor peasant girl merely because he had condesended to be smitten by her beauty, was something more than a joke, yet he saw at a glance that there was more meant by these brother's speech than met the ear—in short that his choice was to be a marriage or a stiletto through his heart. This was reducing things to the simplest terms; rather too simple for the wealthy admirer.—The trembling weeping girl, the bold, reckless brothers, and the embarrassed gentleman, must have formed a capital group in a peasants's cottage.

At length Signor —— attempted to compromise the matter by saying then was not the time, nor there the place to celebrate such a ceremony, besides there was no priest, and the proper way would be to talk over the subject together in the morning.

One of the brothers leaned back and tapped slightly on a side door; it opened, and a priest with his noiseless, cat-like tread, entered the circle.

"Here is a priest," said the brothers.

There was a short interval of silence, when Signor made a slight movement towards the door. Two daggers instantly gleamed before him. He saw that it was all over with him—that the three years of courtship were going to amount to something after all; and so yielded with as good grace as possible, and the nuptials were performed. He immediately placed his wife in a school to be educated, while he in the meantime bought a title.—Years passed by, and the ignorant peasant girl emerged into the fashionable world an accomplished woman. She is now the beautiful Countess of ——!

MUFFS AND TEA PARTIES.

The St. Louis Reveille tells the following laughable "tea party incident." Ladies' muffs are certainly convenient at tea parties:

"Standing one evening at the table of a fashionable tea party, got up in aid of some charitable institution in our city, I was gradually pushed along by the fair guests and their beaux, until I found myself opposite, not only a magnificent cake, but a most bewitching pair of eyes. I looked across the cake, and the owner of these orbs shot at me a flash, which I, in my modest admiration, was forced to dodge. The signal was given, and the company attacked the good things with vigor, but as for myself, the bright eyed beauty on the opposite was food enough for me, and I commenced familiarizing my own peepers to the glances of hers. She at first laughed, then pouted, and at length looked angry. I drew off my surveilance and she looked pleased; a gentleman of my acquaintance having addressed her familiarly, I seized on him and requested an introduction; he granted it, and I bowed in lowly homage to the beauty. The gent. with her, resigned the beauty to my care, while he searched for her sister, that they might leave together, and I was left alone to promenade in company with the bright eyes and their owner.

"Allow me to carry your muff," said I, most persuasively, "this room is so warm it must be an incumbrance."

"No, no!" said she, in evident alarm, and biting her pretty lip at the same time.

"Why," thinks I, "she cannot suspect that I wish to *steal* it," and resolved to convince her of my honesty, I reached for the muff and insisted upon carrying it. I had hold of one end and she the other, to which she held most tightly; but my gallantry triumphed, and pulling it from her, out dropped a slice of *pound cake*, four *dough nuts*, two *jumbles*, and an *orange!* I need not say I was horrified at the effect of my gallant effort. I picked part of them up hurriedly, and handed them and the muff to her. The perspiration was rolling down my face in streams, and putting my hand into my coat pocket, I pulled out my linen cambric handkerchief, when out of its white folds dropped *half a chicken!* In my fit of abstraction at the table, some wag had carefully rolled it up in my handkerchief, and placed it in my pocket. The cause of my fair partner's confusion at the table was produced by thinking I had seen in her *muff* the pound cake. She laughed heartily at my chicken, and we mutually agreed to keep quiet about our extra pickings.

Arming Canada.—One word in reference to public sentiment here on the war question—and I may begin my saying that the many stories afloat in reference to new fortifications and large increase of the army in Canada, are pure fabrications. There are some intention of adding new fortifications at Kingston, and perhaps elsewhere, but as yet neither there nor at any place in Canada, have any preparations been made. So also, in reference to the army: there has been no reinforcement of troops for many months past, and except at the time of the rebellion, there has not been over two thousand soldiers in the Provinces—which is about the whole number now scattered in the Upper and Lower Canada.

Montreal Letter, Jan. 5.

Descendants of the Puritans.—During the past year the towns of Masachusetts raised for the support of common schools, $576,556 02. The secretary of the board of education states that the amount raised by towns in various ways, "for common schools, will exceed one dollar, a piece for every man, woman and child in the state."—The people of the little State of Massachusetts expend annually, for the purpose of Education, more than a million of dollars.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

A MEXICAN'S VIEW OF MEXICO.

A gentleman has furnished us with a translation of an article which he found in a late number of "La Voz del Pueblo," a paper published in the city of Mexico. It is manifestly a clever performance, and, if we do not mistake, there lurks a deeper meaning beneath its plausible surface than will at first strike the reader. We very gladly give it a place:

The pen of Jeremiah could not adequately describe the fearful ravages recently committed by the wild savages on our frontier settlements.—We have received papers from Saltillo, Montery, Durango and Zacatecas. In these Departments the knife and the firebrand turn entire rivers into rivers of blood and heaps of ashes. *There* are constantly enacted those frightful tragedies so often noticed, so often lamented; *there* are felt the awful effects of that guilty neglect, that deadly apathy, that lethargic slumber of our Government—a living shame to civilization, to religion, to humanity—there the wretched inhabitants pray with imposing looks, but alas! in vain, for a protecting arm to save their wives and daughters from pollution and murder. Year follows year and brings no relief, no respite to the dreadful sacrifice of thousands of human victims. The press of the Departments is filled with supplications to put a stop to such atrocities,—but they fall on deaf ears; meanwhile, tributes, monopolies & custom-houses are kept in full force. Curse upon it! Under what to her government could people be so wretched! No step is taken, no provisions made by those in power, indicating that even a passing thought is given to such tribulation.

Texas is gone—gone forever and beyond redemption to our natural enemies, the Anglo-Americans, who know but too well how to estimate us at our just value. Let us not be deceived by the promised vindication of our rights, so pompously paraded in public speeches and official documents. Our threats are paper threats, as was justly observed by one of the boldest statesman in the neighboring Republic. Texas, we repeat it, is lost to Mexico! and here we are forced to a confession—a bitter one indeed. That Department, wrested from us by an act of usurpation and perfidy never before equalled, will at once start on a new career of improvement and prosperity—safe from savage inroads, arbitrary exactions, unjust prohibitions and monopolies, a fertile soil, will plentifully reward the honest labor of the husbandman, the mechanic arts will flourish, each will have the right to practice, unmolested, the religion which his conscience dictates. Texas, by renouncing her separate sovereignty, will cease to be, as heretofore a country of outlaws, and became a part of a powerful nation, whose growing prosperity will shed its beneficent influence over the new territory. Such is the destiny of that Department, severed from us and now forming part of the American Union. The tendency of an example so pernicious is clear to all.

The numerous towns composing the Departments so exposed to the depredations of the Indians, have become weary of supplicating in vain for protection—their power of endurance is exhausted, and the spirit of nationality which binds them to the Mexican Republic is well nigh extinguished. Indeed, when they contrast their present destitute situation, the dreadful future which awaits them, crushed under the burden of taxation in every form; in daily dread of savage attacks—when they contrast all this with the blessings of safety and plenty, the secure tenure of property, the freedom of trade so essential to develope the resources of a young people, all based upon institutions truly republican, it requires no prophet to foretell the consequences.

We say it from the bottom of our heart that we feel an indescribable aversion to the Anglo-American race, attributable, no doubt, to the many and unmerited outrages suffered at their hands; and if ever our country, sinking deeper and deeper, were doomed to lose its independence, and we were so unfortunate as to live to witness it, we would rather see it subject to the Mahomedan yoke, rather bend our neck under the scimitar of the children of Ishmael, than see the odious stars and stripes waving over our cupolas.

But it were vain to attempt to stay the destiny which impels our beloved country. We see that Texas is not the only loss which threatens the Republic. Tamaulapas, New-Leon, Coahuila, New Mexico, Chihuthua, Durango, Zacatecas and San Luis are threatened with a dreadful end. It has long since been proposed, as a desperate alternative, to establish a Northern Mexican Republic. The scheme is kept alive, whilst the reasons which gave birth to it are daily acquiring more weight—all hopes of a less deplorable state of things being annihilated. A powerful and sagacious nation, profiting by our dissensions, already stretches out her hand to seize the prize. The example of Texas holds out good prospects of success; and whilst the savages are strewing the ground with the bleeding limbs of our brethren, robbing our women of their honor, and firing our towns, there are in those Departments numbers of influential men, rendered perfectly desperate by their misfortunes, who are ready to change their nationality. And what does the Government? The Government is defunct—the consequences are obvious.

Brazil and England.—The question of the right of search which gave rise to some difficulties between the United States and Great Britain has caused some misunderstanding between the latter country and Brazil. An act of the British parliament of August last, declares Brazilian vessels, engaged in the slave trade, amenable to the high court of admiralty and to any and every court of vice admiralty within the British dominions. Against this act the government of Brazil protests.—A Rio paper, the *Journal de Comercio* of October 29, contains the official protests of the minister of foreign affairs.

By a former treaty between Great Britain and Brazil it was provided that the slave trade should be deemed piracy, the right of search was given for its suppression, and mixed commissions were authorized for adjudicating all cases arising under this treaty. But the treaty was to last fifteen years and no longer. It expired in March last and has not been renewed. Yet the British government by its recent law claims and exercises rights over the ships and seamen of Brazil, which are derogatory to the independence of the latter country, and which England cannot now hold save by usurpation.

The Brazilian minister argues the matter at some length, and concludes by declaring that the act of the British parliament "is opposed to the most clear and positive principles of the law of nations and is an infringement of the sovereignty and independence of Brazil as well as those of other nations." He further declares that Brazil will not recognise any of the consequences of the above mentioned act except as the result of force and violence. for which satisfaction will be demanded. It is added that this protest against the usurpation of England will not prevent the Brazilian government from devoting its most strenuous efforts to the suppression of the slave trade.

Balt. American.

The wild cattle of Texas.—We find the following article, in relation to the wild cattle of Texas, in a recent number of the *Houston Telegraph:*

"The settlers who have recently opened farms near the sources of the San Gabriel and Brushy, find the country well stocked with a singular breed of wild cattle. Large droves of these cattle are found not only on the San Gabriel, Leona, and other tributaries of Little River, but also on the San Saba, the Llano, and many tributaries of the Upper Colorado, far above the settlements. They differ in form, color, and habits from all the varieties of domestic cattle in Texas. They are invariably of a dark brown color, with a slight tinge of dusky yellow on the tip of the nose and the belly. Their horns are remarkably large, and stand out straight from the head. Although these cattle are generally much larger than domestic cattle, they are more fleet and nimble, and when pursued often outstrip horses that easily outrun the Buffalo; they seldom venture far out into the prairies, but are generally found in or near the forest that skirt the streams in that section. Their meat is of an excellent flavor, and is preferred by the settlers to the meat of the domestic cattle. It is said that their fat is so hard and compact that it will not melt in the hottest days of summer; and the candles formed with it are far superior to those that are formed with the tallow of other cattle. Some persons have supposed that it is possible these cattle are a distinct race, indigenous to America; and the immense skeletons of a species of fossil ox with straight horns, that are often found in the beds of the Brazos and Colorado, would seem to strengthen this opinion. But as these cattle are now found only in the vicinity of the old Missions, it is much more propable that they are the descendants of the cattle introduced by the early Spanish adventurers. It is said that a species of wild cattle, differing from all the domestic breeds of the Eastern continent, is found in the Sandwich islands; but it is well ascertained that this breed is derived from the domestic cattle that were left on those islands by Vancouver. These cattle are so wild that they can only be caught alive by entrapping them in disguised pits. The celebrated botanist, Douglas, while on a tour in one of those islands, fell into one of these pits, and was gored to death by a wild bull, who had been thus entrapped. Several attempts have been made by settlers on the San Gabriel to domesticate the wild cattle in that section, but they have thus far been unsuccessful. As they are far superior to the domestic cattle of the country, not only in size, strength, and agility, but also in the flavor of their meat and the density of their fat, they might, if once domesticated, become a valuable acquisition to the agriculturists of this country."

The Solid Ten Thousand.—In looking over the *Tenth* edition of the "Rich men of New York," says the New York Mirror, we notice that nearly all those who have attained to what Carlyle calls "Gig Respectability" by the aid of their own efforts, are sons of New England, who came to the city poor boys, and *worked* their way up. Among the rich men, Augustus Cavenna, hair-dresser, is put down, or *put up* rather, at $100,000. This is cutting and shaving to some purpose. M. Y. Beach the publisher, estimates himself at $300,000, and gives Bennett $150,000. The richest man in the list is John Jacob Astor. It contains the following notice of the extent of his wealth:

"Those knowing his affairs best placing it at $30,000,000, and some as high even as $50,000,000. His income, on a moderate estimate, must be $2,000,000 a year, or $166,000 a month, which is about $41,500 a week; 5,760 a day, $240 an hour, and $4 a minute. Mr. Astor has made a donation of $350,000 for a library in this city, the interest of which is to be expended in employing agents to purchase books, and in the erection of a building. Mr. Cogswell, late editor of the New York Review, is the agent and librarian. Mr. Astor has two sons, Wm. B., and one who has been imbecile, from his birth; one of his daughters became the Countess of Rumpff, and lately deceased at Paris, another (deceased) was married to a Mr. Bristed, an Englishman, author of a work on the Resources of America, and now a clergyman at Bristol, R. I. A grandson Charles Bristed, is at Cambridge, England."

"John Jacob Astor beat skins in Gold street in early life."

A Solemn Truth.—"The following," says the Boston Star, "by some one unknown, gives out the true juice. It should be read by the crier, daily, by the loudest sound of his big bell."

A Sign in the Newspaper.—"Neighbor shoemaker!—I see you have a fine stock of boots, bootees and shoes on hand—all sorts, sizes and qualities cowhide, calfskin, superfine and extra superfine. You wish to sell them I suppose?"

"Yes."

"I perceive you have got a shingle over the door with the words 'Boot and Shoe Store' inscribed thereon. That, I presume is to inform the public of your occupation, and to invite them to give you a call?"

"Yes."

"Well, some few of those who pass along this street will doubtless notice your sign, and perhaps come in and trade with you, perhaps not. But a great many people will traverse the other streets of the city, who will not see your sign, and they may be in want of shoes too. You need another sign, Mr. Shoemaker."

"That's a fact, I did not think of it before."

"Go then the first thing, and get an *advertisement* in your newspaper. Tell the people where you are, and what you are about, and what varieties of boots and shoes you keep for sale, and that you will be glad to see them. Thus instead of barely notifying those who pass along by your shop, you will inform the people all around—not only those who pass the other streets, but the farmers and their families away back on the hills—the ladies, mechanics, and workingmen of the other towns—and hundreds of others; and my word for it, one such sign in the newspaper will be worth a dozen over your door."

"Faith, I'll try it before I'am a day older."

And you Messrs Hatters, Tailors, Tinmen, Cabinet Makers; Saddle and Harness Makers, &c., you've all got your shingles over your doors, as though that would notify every body in creation. Had you not better try a sign in a newspaper, as well as neighbor shoemaker!

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

HOGS PACKED IN THE WEST.

We have annually given our view of the number of Hogs packed, and the prospect of the provision trade at the close of the year.—We shall do so now; although this article is only preliminary to a full statement hereafter of that important branch of trade.

Having arrived at the 15th of January, there is a good deal of anxiety felt by merchants in the provision business to know how the results of the hog packing will stand. The exact results cannot be ascertained, but an approximation may be had.

Some persons have put forth an exaggerated statement of the number of hogs packed in the West, and others have underrated them as much. The truth lies between. The number packed is greater than it was last season, but not greater—taking the United States together—than might reasonably, be anticipated. We say reasonably, because it was most unreasonable to suppose there would not be an increase, and a decided increase this year, over the last very scarce season.

However, our readers want only *facts*, and what we will give them, the result in some of the leading packing places.

In Cincinnati, the great variation is in the large number of hogs brought from Kentucky. This we can show, precisely.

From Kentucky in 1844—5,	45,000
" " " 1845—6,	125,000
Increase,	80,000

Some persons suppose that this increase is only so much deducted from the number driven South by the Cumberland Gap and other roads. To some extent this is true; but not altogether. The number of hogs fatted the last autumn in Kentucky, there is reason to believe, was really larger than the year before.

The total number packed this year at Cincinnati will not be under *two hundred and eighty thousand*—the largest number ever packed in one year, at this place.

The comparison for Cincinnati and Louisville, for the past season will stand thus, nearly:

	1843–4	1844–5	1845–6
Cincinnati	240,000	196,000	280,000
Louisville,	68,000	42,000	100,000
Total,	308,000	238,000	380,000

It will also be observed that the season is not quite closed, although very nearly.

It is said, that other places have not increased in the same proportion—some probably not at all. This is true. But, on the other hand, it is already known that there has been an increase in some places. We shall not *guess* how the final results of other places will stand; but in the meanwhile refer to the following facts:

Deficit last year in 62 packing points, 340,730
Increase on last year, in Cincinnati and Louisville, } 142,000

These facts go, so far, to show that the general result will very closely approximate that of 1843—4.

The Markets, however, are governed not by this fact only; but by the stock on hand, the Foreign demand, and the state of the Currency. These are matters which belong strictly to the calculations of a Merchant. We here state only the Statistics of Production, so far as they are known.

From the N. Y. Evening Post

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE OREGON QUESTION.

The proposition to give the notice which terminates, at the end of a twelvemonth, the convention allowing Britain to occupy the Oregon territory jointly with the United States, has met with a much more favorable reception beyond the Atlantic than it has met in certain quarters here. The late news from England fully confirms, if confirmation were needed, the wisdom of the proposition.

We were told that to give the notice was the same thing as to declare war. It is a war measure, said the whigs, whose rule is that whatever the administration propose must be wrong. We had better give up Oregon altogether, said the timid commercial men of the Atlantic cities, trembling for the fate of their goodly argosies. Let us rather do nothing at all, said certain politicians at the south, who do not share the western enthusiasm for the possession of Oregon, and who are aware that their own quarter of the Union is likely to suffer most from a war. Wait till we hear from England, said they all, and you will be convinced that the whole British nation will regard the notice as an act of hostility, and will make immediate preparations to pounce upon our commerce and invade our coast.

We have heard from England, and learn that neither the British people nor the British government regard the proposition to terminate the convention as an unfriendly measure. They seem on the whole to take a very sensible view of the matter. The notice is contemplated, they admit, by the very terms of the convention, whenever it may be convenient for either nation to terminate the joint occupancy. They admit, so at least we may fairly infer from the language of their journals, that the moment is arrived when the interest of the United States requires that the joint occupancy should cease, and the question of title to the territory be settled. The notice creates new motives and reasons for an adjustment of the controversy—let us therefore, says John Bull, begin to consider upon what conditions we can afford to adjust it.

This seems to be the temper of the British nation and the British government in regard to the Oregon question. It is our wisdom to take advantage of it. One of the reasons why the whigs could not form a ministry, was the dislike in which a large number of those upon whom that ministry relied for support, hold the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and among the peculiarities of that policy is a disposition to deal illiberally with the United States. We have every reason to believe that not only is the time for an advantageous settlement of this question arrived, so far as our convenience is concerned, but also in regard to the disposition of the British government—that circumstances are ripe for giving the notice, terminating the convention and pressing the controversy to its close.

What shall we gain by delaying to give the notice? The emigrants from the United States will at first principally occupy the region south of the Columbia river—the Hudson's Bay Company will seek to strengthen its parts on the navigable waters north of that river. If the two nations live in any degree intermixed, there will be a perpetual clashing between the laws of the United States and the laws of Great Britain, the citizens of each claiming to be amenable only to the tribunals of their respective countries. When the American colony shall have grown strong, as it very soon will, it will not confine itself to the southern portion of the territory—it will claim a right to settle on the maritime portions. Jealousies already exist between them and the Hudson's Bay Company, but nearer neighborhood and clashing interests and jurisdictions are wanting to convert them into conflicts of force. The true peace measures are those which anticipate this state of things, and make it the immediate interest of both nations to agree on the boundary between their possessions.

"WHO IS JAMES K. POLK."

Extract of a letter dated Paris, January 2, 1846:—

"All Europe have found out who James K. Polk is, and none can answer that question now more fully than Mr. Balance-of-power Guizot. The message has created a universal excitement against the government of Louis Phillippe, and the French people apprehend that Guizot has, by his foolish policy, united the interests of England and America; *that France is to be shut out of America* in consequence of her odious theory of a 'balance of power' there. To save Guizot, it is understood that the British Ministry have importuned to insert the 'balance of power' in the Queen's speech. But will they? Looking at their present advantageous position, the friendly views of the British press growing out of Mr. Polk's views of commercial policy, and the interest England has in cultivating intimate relationship with America, Sir Robert Peel's Ministry would be great fools to injure themselves by bolstering Guizot in his absurd position. The transfer of American commercial friendship from France to England will open a new era upon the States, by directing English emigration to the new States—emigrants who can speak the langnage and enter into the enterprises of the day as soon as they reach the shores. All are wanted in Algeria, where he has opened a new and fruitful country to his people, at their own doors. "For Africa!" is now the cry of the French emigrant, while every means is being used to cry down America. France is aiming at all northern Africa, Egypt included, and her colonies may yet embrace the Holy Land, as well as the Suez route to India and China. England sees it, but she sees too that the *seat of Empire* is going away from this continent; that steam is to revolutionise the trade of the world; that America is to be the *centre* of the India and China trade, as well as the trade of Europe, before another half century has expired; that her kindred in Amerien have the keys to the world's treasure, and that without their support and friendship, her career of power must terminate within a hundred years. To accomplish this—to secure special privileges and favors from America, England will willingly revolutionise the whole policy, foreign and domestic."

Counterfeit Coin.—Our attention was called yesterday to a counterfeit silver coin, which, if the public is not put on their guard, will be likely to obtain general circulation. It is a twenty-five cent piece of American coinage, dated 1843, and so perfect is the deception that in several experiments made with individuals, who came into our office, the baser was taken for the better coin.

This fraud will be likely to operate prejudicially on the poorer class, and we therefore caution our fellow-citizens to sound their silver change, as we candidly confess that we could not distinguish the false from the genuine by any other test.

Charleston Courier.

Grinding Horse Food.—The London Agricultural Gazette states that two horses, every way equal, were allowed each five pounds of oats daily, and enough hay, amounting to about 17 pounds per day. For one horse the oats were crushed, for the other, not: 100 parts of the dung of each horse were examined chemically on the fourth day: that from the horse fed on crushed oats contained no nutritive matter, but merely woody fibre, mixed with secretions and salts. In that from the other horse, one quarter per cent. of nutritive matter, consisting of starch and gluten, was found—arising from the inability of the horse to perform perfect mastication, and which must vary with age and rapidity of feeding. No difference was found in the dung from choped and unchoped hay, though the ease of eating the latter, and consequently greater rest obtained, was a decided advantage.

An Extensive Affray.—At a ball in Frankfort the other evening, a young gentleman, it is said, took an undue liberty with a pretty lady's pretty ringlet. The lady made her complaint to the gentleman with whom she was dancing. Thereupon, the last named gentleman knocked the first named gentleman down in the ball-room. The fight extended until, as we are told, fifteen or twenty persons were engaged in it. Fists, pistols, and knives of all sorts were flourished, and some blood spilt, though nobody was killed. Two of the persons who took part in the affair, have since arrived here, with the intention of settling their quarrel on the Indiana shore.

It is said that an English officer sojourning for a short time at Frankfort, was remarking, on the day before the affray, that he had heard much of Kentuckey "rows," and, that it was his most anxious desire to see one. When the ball-room fight got well under way, a gentleman who had heard the expressed wish of the officer, ran to his room and told him what was going on. The officer ran to the ball-room, but the moment he entered the door, a tremendous stray fist knocked him down. He scrambled up and ensconced himself in a corner where he thought he could look on in security. He had not been there many minutes however, before a big fellow, mistaking him for another, rushed at him, exclaiming "This is the very scoundrel I have been looking for." The officer darted like lightning from the room, and, strange to say, he has not been heard to express the slightest curiosity to see a Kentucky row.

Louisville Journal.

Pure Sentiment.—"The maiden wept, and I said, 'Why weepest thou, maiden?' She answered not, neither did she speak, but sobbed exceedingly; and I again said, 'Maiden, why weepest thou?' Still she continued weeping; and a third time I raised my voice, and said, 'Maiden why weepest thou?' and she answered and said, 'What's that to you?—Mind your own business!'"

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Opinions of the British Press.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times.

The first Message of President Polk to Congress, has created, as may be readily supposed, a greater amount of attention in England than any simular document from the head of the American Union has done for years. Public feeling was directed to the Message long before it arrived, its tone, hostile or otherwise, formed abundant scope for conjecture in the press, and even during the exciting time of the Ministerial crisis, journalists, overwhelmed by the importance of our relations with the United States, stepped aside to discuss the question, even in the absence of the President's views.

We have given elsewhere the spirit of the English press on this important document. our transatlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of the great organs of opinion in this country, relative to the message; and this reluctance to avoid giving offence, arises altogether from the praiseworthy desire to heal, rather than to foment the cause of difference between us and the U. States respecting Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued, of course, with an allowable amount of national feeling and prejudice, but presented, on the whole, a just and generous standard of reason and logic.

One cause, perhaps, why the message has agreeably disappointed expectation here is the well timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bane, the proposed reduction of the tariff is the antidote in the new President's missive to Congress.

Upon the whole, then, if the Message has not given all the satisfaction, in England, which the friends and well wishers of America desire, it has its favorable point —that of Free Trade; and the pending triumph of Free Trade principles will, in all probability, be accompanied by a satisfactory adjustment of that bone of contention, the Oregon. Polk and Peel agree as to the necessity of the first, why not of the last alternative?

The London Morning Chronicle says: —But we will not believe that the question can be brought to such an issue [War.]— We do not think that 'Congress will make provision' for giving effect to Mr. Polk's insane counsels. There are various considerations which lead us to this conclusion. The policy of the Executive Government in America is but the reflex of the opinions of the party or interest predominant for the time being, changing as these opinions vary, and necessarily adjusting itself to every difference as it arises. The great agricultural interest of the West, is at this moment in the ascendant, and Mr. Polk is its type and its representative, both in its wishes and its resentments.

The London Times says: 'Oregon, should the American population ever attain a substantial preponderance, would not long remain a British colony; but occupancy, though an irresistible power, is not a right, and depends on numbers, not arms. * * *

The terms of the Message imply, then, the alternative of war, or conclusive negotiation. War is too monstrous to be tho't of for a moment, except after every effort at a compromise has been exhausted.— Britain and America must be too sensible of their mutual benefits, mutual dependence, and mutual respect, to peril the substantial blessings they now enjoy, and are daily multiplying in the relations of peace, for the bloody and precarious glories of war.'

The Manchester Guardian says:— "With respect to the notice for terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon, we are not sure that President Polk may not receive it from the British government before he can possibly be in a condition to give it himself. But, whether given by one side or the other, we do not conceive that it will add materially, if at all, to the chances of a hostile collision. It has been obvious enough for some time past, that unless the question can be settled in a very short period—say in twelve months at the latest—hardly any thing can prevent war.

The Journal des Debats, the French government organ, says:—"The Message of the President of the United States expresses itself, on the subject of the Oregon, in a tone which shows that the spirit of conciliation is not that which distinguishes the present President. Mr. Polk talks a good deal of his moderation, but he shows little enough of it, and his manner is such, that if it were to be adopted in the relation of governments, every dispute between two States would be terminatad by war."

An abstract of the Message relative to the negotiations is then given, and it is remarked that Mr. Polk's manner of speaking of England, is "such as a conqueror, in the height of his power, would speak to a third rate State." Farther on the Debats delares that "a war is probable between England and the United States, if Mr. Polk's demands be approved by the Senate." But it does not think that they will be.

The Leeds Mercury says:—"The Message of President Polk to the Congress of the United States is of exactly the character which had been anticipated. In regard to the Tariff it is satisfactory, but in regard to the Oregon territory, it prefers claims so extreme and uncompromising, and recommends a policy so peremptory, that, unless Congress should decline to adopt the policy, it is too probable that a war will be the result."

The Morning Chronicle has two articles on the message. The editor, while he supports the President in his free trade theory, denounces the "sharp practice" by which Mexico has, as he alleges, been fleeced. He marks, with reprobation, the passage in the note presented by the American agent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mexico, in which England is denounced as the common enemy of the two countries.

From Wilmer & Smith's Times.

English Items.

The national mind shrinks instinctively from warlike feelings of any kind, but more especially from a war with America. The idea is abhorrent under any circumstances; it is more immediately so in reference to a territory which can never be much, if any, service, to either country; a territory whose position, irrespective of its sterrility, and the absence of all natural advantages, is too far removed from the Governments which respectively claim it, to belong permanently to either.

The progress which England has made during the last thirty years, in wealth, in commerce, in manufactures, in resources of every kind, far transcends that of every former period of her history. The splendid career of mechanical developement and intellectual progression which she has run since the battle of Waterloo, exhausted as her energies at that epoch were by the protracted struggle with the Great Corsican, shows at a glance, that the greatest curse which can happen to civilization is war. "They whom the Gods destroy they first make mad."

The professional politicians of England presume to see, in the belligerent policy of Mr. Polk, a desire, in order to secure his re-election, to flatter the war feelings of the Western States. But commerce is the great promoter of peace and civilization. Whatever annoyance the Western States may have experienced in the exclusion of their agricultural produce from England, the day is fast approaching when the barrier will be removed, and the soil of Britain will be the ready and grateful recipient of all the 'bread stuffs' which the Western States can send us. This is not so much a matter of opinion as the assertion of a principle that has become paramount amongst us, and threatens to destroy all who will not bend to its influence.

'Coming events cast their shadows before.' Fearing the blow which is about to be dealt by Sir Robert Peel to the protectionists, the great land-owners are making efforts to get up a sickly agitation in favor of the existing Corn law. Several agricultural meetings have been recently held, at which the conduct of Peel has been assailed in the bitterest possible terms; the vituperation which they hurl at the Premier is the best evidence of their apprehensions, and of the gulf which now separate the Minister from his quondum supporters.

Commercial.—The past year has been one of extraordinary vicissitudes, in its commercial, not less than in its social and political phases. It opened auspiciously. There was plenty of food, employment was abundant, capital abounded, confidence prevailed, and the machinery of society worked harmonious and beautiful.

The Cotton trade, during the year, has experienced the mutations to which we allude—the instability to which all things sublunary are subject. There was excellent business doing in the great staple in the earlier months; the price, if not high or hopeful, was uniform; and the large consumption, with the encouraging feeling abroad, was a guarantee against further depression in price. At this period, and for some time after, the consumption was greater than at any former time in our commercial history. The public prosperity was so buoyant that capitalists sought out new fields of investment; and the railway mania sprung up with a fierceness which has never had a parallel, and, it is to be hoped, will never again find imitation. The elements gave the alarm.

They drenched the fields with superfluous moisture; and the confidence which existed gave way on the slightest appearance of danger. Alarm succeeded—a panic followed—and, beginning with the stags of the Share market, it ultimately reached England's Premier—forced on him a reluctant resignation, and, for a time, reduced the executive machinery to a dead lock. The history of the price of food and the warying appearances of physical nature, from the beginning of the past to the commencement of the present year, is, in fact, the history of the Cotton trade. So true is it, that commerce and manufactures depend upon the seasons. But, with an over changing climate like ours, how weak, how puerile, to depend upon such a contingency!

From the London Times.

We are not solicitous to push our rights to its extreme point. We, therefore, will not claim for them, nor for ourselves, that capacious district between the southeast bank of the Columbia and the Rocky Mountains. We concede this—we concede it because we prefer a settlement to a litigation, a compromise to a contest, peace to war. We concede a naked right for the retention of an undeniable good.— But we cannot acquiesce in the surrender of positive and long-enjoyed benefits. We think, then, *that every purpose both of honor and interest would be answered, if the British Minister, on whom now devolves the duty of making fresh proposals to the Government of the United States, were to renew on his part the offer made to England by* Mr. GALLATIN, *in the Presidency and under the direction of* Mr. ADAMS. That proposal was to take the 49th degree of north latitude as far as the sea, as the boundary line, reserving to Great Britain, Vancouver's Island, the harbor of St. Juan de Fuca, and the free navigation of the Columbia. This would be a concession as far as superficial area of ground is concerned. It would leave the United States masters of the greater part of the Oregon. But it would secure the principal advantage of the country, the free navigation of the Columbia, to the servants of the Hudson Bay Company, as well as harborage, anchorage, and settlements for English vessels trading with China and our possessions in Australia and New Zealand. It would concede all that the most successful war could acquire—a sovereign but barren dominion; but it would secure all the commercial blessings of an honorable compromise and a rational peace. It would not deprive the native Americans of any equitable advantage, but it would retain for Englishmen that privilege to which they are justly entitled— the privilege of *sharing* in the traffic between North America and the English settlements in the Pacific. No impartial man can expect than that an English Minister would ever consent to transfer to the U. States the *monopoly* of the carrying trade between Hudson's Bay and English colonies in that sea.

We hope that no rules of diplomatic etiquette will prevent our representative at Washington from making some proposal of this kind. We hope, also, that no false pride, or more ignoble sentiment, will preclude the Ministry of Washington from accepting it. *And if they do reject it as coming from us, we do not see how, after such a rejection, they can refuse to submit the question of miles still left in dispute, to the arbitration of some neutral Power.* To reject an offer conceived in the spirit of peace and moderation, at the same time to demur to the suggestion of a reference, would be to deserve, not less than to provoke, the imputation of the most reprehensible obstinacy or the most insolent injustice.

LATEST FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

By the arrival at Baltimore, on the 23d, of the brig Amazon, Capt. Wedge, from Montevideo, which place she left on the 15th November, we have accounts later than any that have previously been received.

The French and English blockade of Buenos Ayres, and all the ports of the Banda Oriental occupied by Oribe's troops, was still in force, but they were unable to gain an inch of ground beyond the reach of their cannon. It was asserted that they would never be able to penetrate the interior without the aid of cavalry, and that Rosas would take care they should not obtain.

An expedition of about sixty vessels, of different nations, started a short time before the departure of the Amazon for the Parana River, under convoy of English and French men-of-war; the object being to reach the Argentine province of Carrientes, 800 miles from Montevideo. This province, which is the only one opposed to Rosas is separated from Paraguay by a branch of the Parana River. The expedition, it was understood, would meet with a warm reception along the banks of the Parana River, for many places are known to be well fortified. Several American vessels were in the expedition.

Should the conduct of the European Ministers be justified by their governments, which Rosas and his friends however think will not be the case, the consequence will be that a fine country will be open for an immense trade, and for thousands of imigrants who will pour into it under arrangements already made by some of the rich English residents at Montevideo. Paraguay, too, will be open, and in that case there will be a vast demand for steamers to navigate the Parana and Uraguay— a demand which the United States will be expected to supply.

In consequence of the blockade, no vessels, since the 24th of September, have been able to enter the port of Buenos Ayres, but have been compelled to discharge their cargoes at Montevideo, by which our market has become completely overstocked with every kind of goods, for which there is no outlet, as the consumption of them is entirely reduced to this city, which is still besieged. Sales are therefore very difficult to effect. The highest offer for one of the two cargoes of Flour remaining unsold when the Montevideo sailed, was $5 per barrel on board. Lumber would net no more than the first cost in the United States, losing the freight, and many cargoes was expected. Exchange on England 46d. per dollar.

The A. left at Montevideo the U. S. ship Raritan, Capt. Gregory, and Boston, Capt. Pendergast, and U. S. brig Bainbridge, Lieut. Com'g Pennington—all well. The Boston was to sail for the United States direct in a day or two, with Commodore Turner on board.

At the sitting of the House of Representatives of the Province of Buenos Ayres on the 13th of October, it was voted unanimously to suspend the monthly payment of $5000 in specie to the creditors of the English Loan during the blockade.

Mr. Tate, whose nomination as U. S. Consul to Buenos Ayres was withdrawn by President Polk a few days ago, arrived at Buenos Ayres on the 7th of November, in the U. S. brig Bainbridge, and left the vessel under the usual salute.

Temperance.—Queen Victoria's liquor bill amounts to $4,000 per annum.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 6, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Democratic State Committe under the order of the late Convention:

William W. Avery, of Burke.
John W. Ellis, of Rowan.
Calvin Graves, of Caswell.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Robert Strange, of Cumberland.
Gabriel Holmes, of New Hanover.
Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.
Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton.
Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.
Perrin Busbee, of Wake.
Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake.
William W. Holden, of Wake.

The editor was absent this week on professional business, (& we suppose we had as well tell our readers of it,) which will account for our columns being filled up with extracts. We have, however, given as palatable a dish of selections as circumstances would permit of. There is not much time left to read papers and write out editorials, after working from seven in the morning, 'till nine at night.

We learn from Capt. Messer, of the brig Lisbon, which vessel arrived at this port on the 3d inst., in seven days from Mariel, Cuba, that an English steamer had arrived at Havana, from Vera Cruz, with instructions to Santa Anna to return forthwith to Mexico.

We refer our readers to the first and fourth pages of to-day's "*Journal*," for sundry articles of general interest.

E. J. Lyons, Renovator.—We have seen some of this gentleman's work, and must say it comes up to all he has promised in his card. Old coats are made new—apparently—and we have no doubt he will receive that share of patronage he so richly merits. He can be found at the Hanover House.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

The Schr. Ticonic, Captain Dickman, sailed from this port yesterday, at 12 o'clock for Matagorda, Texas, with 88 passengers on board, 46 whites and 42 blacks. The emigrants are from the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, under the care of Mr. Timothy Terrell.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The Raleigh Register says that the Rev. Wm. Hooper, D. D., formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of this State, and now one of the Professors in the South Carolina College, at Columbia, has been unanimously elected President of the Wake Forest College, and it is understood will accept the appointment.

We supposed Mr. Caldwell would not accept the nomination for Governor tendered him by the Locofoco Convention of this State, and such proves to be the case. What the party will now do for a candidate is quite uncertain.—*Chronicle.*

The Chronicle certainly knows how to "*suppose*" things with a great deal of accuracy, and we give him all due credit for his powerful foresight in forming such correct ideas. But what "the party will now do for a candidate," is certainly, we should "suppose," from the blustering and bragging of the Feberal prints, a matter of no consequence to them, the federalists, since they can so easily run over the turf with the strongest opposition the poor "Locofocos" can possibly parade.

ODD FELLOWS' SCHOOL.

It was our pleasure to be present on Friday last, at the monthly examination at the Odd Fellows' School in this place. This institution, our readers, we suppose, are aware was established by the Order of Independent Odd Fellows, and is under their exclusive management and control. On the last Friday in every month, the Trustees of the School visit it for the purpose of ascertaining the progress which the pupils have made during the month. On such an occasion were we present on last Friday, and we are but doing justice to our own feelings as well as to the able teachers, when we say that we were much pleased. The more so as we had somehow taken up the idea that it was impossible that one teacher could do justice to such a large number of pupils as each of the teachers of this institution have under their charge. In the male department there are about one hundred pupils, and in the female about eighty. Mr. McGinney, who has charge of the male department, seems to be well fitted for the important and laborious trust which the Trustees have confided to him. Of course, from the fact that this was our first visit, we could not judge of the comparative progress of the pupils, but we can say that the examination in the various branches was, to us, deeply interesting, and did great credit both to teacher and pupil. We were particularly struck with the promptness and clearness with which some of the larger boys demonstrated several problems in Geometry. Indeed, the whole of the exhibitions on the "black board" were very creditable. The examination of the boys closed with singing. This was something new to us in a promiscuous school. It was really good, considering that there must be a great variety of voice in such a large number of boys.

The female department, under the charge of Miss Richardson, assisted by Miss Ellis, we visited in the afternoon of the same day. This is the first session which Miss Richardson has had charge of the school, and we learn that she is much esteemed as a teacher, both by parents and children. Indeed, we learn that the pupils of the school all love and respect her as an elder sister. When such is the case, we will always answer for the progress of the scholars. The examination of the female department was very interesting. So many sweet, intelligent young faces, all anxious to do their duty in the examination, presented one of the most pleasing spectacles which we have ever witnessed. During the examination, we saw some specimens of drawing, that were really excellent for the short time the pupils have been practising. In Geography and in Grammar, the examination was very creditable. To see little children from six to ten years old, pointing out on a map, with the rapidity of lightning, the various towns and rivers, was really surprising, and would have made many a *grown up child* blush for her ignorance.

All in all we were much pleased. We would advise those who take an interest in the rising generation, to visit the school. They cannot spend a few hours more pleasantly.

CONGRESS.

Our advices from Washington are up to the 3d inst. The Oregon question—the question of the day—was, and had been under discussion for several days. The giving of the notice seems to have assumed a contrary fate, or rather we fear it will, to what we had hoped. Our readers are well aware that we are for giving the notice to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon, and we have all along strongly held the belief that it would be given. We begin now, however, to have some doubt of the probability of its passage through the Senate. The National Intelligencer of the 3d inst., says:—"It is not possible certainly to predict what will be the specific action of Congress upon it. But, whatever may be the final action of the House of Representatives in the case, we now feel entire confidence that the Senate will give its sanction to no measure in relation to Oregon which would stand in the way of a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the difference existing between the Governments of this country and Great Britain on this subject."

THE MEXICAN NEWS.

We present below the important news from Mexico. The news confirms the rumor published by us three weeks since, that Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico, had been refused to be received by Mexico:

From the N. O. Picayune, 24th ult.

FROM MEXICO.

Important News—Twelve days Later.—The barque Pario, Capt. Kinney, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Vera Cruz. She sailed thence on the 13th inst., bringing letters to her day of sailing. By her we have received our files from Vera Cruz to the 11th, and from the City of Mexico to the 8th. The news is very important.

The city was filled yesterday with contradictory rumors in regard to Mr. Slidell.— The report at first credited was that he had been ordered from the republic; that he thereupon demanded an escort from Jalapa to Vera Cruz, which was refused to him; that Commander Gerry,* of the Somers, then lying at Vera Cruz, upon this proceeded with a detachment of officers and marines to escort Mr. Slidell to the coast, a distance of some 70 or 80 miles. We do not attach much credit to this rumor —it appears impossible. Again: a letter dated the 9th, from Vera Cruz says, that up to that date Mr. Slidell had not demanded of the new government any recognition of his official capacity, but the popular belief was that such recognition would be refused. Another letter dated the 13th says: Mr. Slidell has demanded his passports, having failed in the object of his mission." This appears to us the more probable version. The Mexican papers before us say nothing on the subject.

A number of important despatches were received by the Pario, which were yesterday forwarded to Washington by mail. So far as we can learn, no letters have been received in town from Mr. Slidell of a late date. Our own opinion is, that at the time the Pario sailed that gentleman was at Puebla.

The U. S. brig Somers, Commander Gerry,* arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th inst., and was lying at Sacrificios on the 13th.— The British brig Persian, the French brig Griffon and the Spanish brig Patriota were likewise lying there. The Spanish brig Jason was in port. These were all the foreign vessels of war at Vera Cruz. The schr. Creole and hermaphrodite brig Petersburg were in port.

The revolution in Mexico appears to be complete. Before entering the city of Mexico, conferences were held between Gen. Paredes and Gen. Valencia, at Guadalupe, close by the Capital. Gen. Valencia represented the former Government, and for a time, indeed, acted as President of the Republic. In their conferences, in which Gen. Tornel shared, the submission of the Capital was fully arranged, Valencia aiming to spare any effusion of blood. The entrance was not made till the 2d inst., when a portion of the garrison of the Capital marched out and joined the troops under Paredes, and the whole thereupon escorted him into the Capital in triumph, amidst salvos of artillery. An address of the General was immediately issued. Its contents are unimportant, save that he urges the troops to be tolerent and peaceable.

Gen. Paredes had previously addressed a letter to Gen. Herrera, announcing his inexorable determination to carry through the revolution. The latter appears to have yielded his authority to Gen. Valencia without a struggle. The "state of siege" in which the Capital had been placed by Herrera, was declared at an end on the 31st of December.

There was a meeting in Mexico on the 2d of Jan. of General Officers and others called by Gen. Paredes. After avowing the *pronunciamento* at San Luis, he declared to the Junta his readiness to submit to their prudent resolution, and the entire liberty which each enjoyed to pronounce his opinions. Thereupon additions and explanations were made to the solemn Act of San Luis Potosi, in substance as follows:

1st. The termination of the functions of the old Congress and President is declared on the same grounds as at San Luis Potosi.

2d. A Junta of Notables, composed of two from each Department, to be named by the President, shall elect at once a person to discharge the executive functions, until the extraordinary Congress shall meet, which is to form a constitution in conformity with the 3d Article of the Act of San Luis.

3d. This Junta of representatives shall be dissolved when it has elected a President, and administered the oath "to sustain the independence of the nation, the republican popular representative system, and the administrative plan of the Republic."

4th. The powers of the President are limited by the existing laws, which can only be transcended to provide for national defence, and then only according to a provision in existing laws.

5th. The Ministers of the Provisional President are responsible for their acts to the first constitutional Congress; but these acts cannot be revised.

6th. The President in eight days after taking possession of power, shall convoke an extraordinary Congress, which shall assemble in four months in the Capital; and in forming a constitution, it shall not change or alter the principles and guarantees which it has once adopted for its interior government.

7th. An actual council shall remain in session, with which the Provisional President may consult in all grave affairs of the State.

8th. The authorities of those Departments only shall cease to enjoy their functions, which are opposed to the present plan of the regeneration of the Republic, and these shall be replaced according to the laws of their original establishment.

9th. The judicial power shall discharge its important functions agreeably to the laws, and without any variation.

10th. No one shall be prosecuted for his former polical opinions.

These acts were formally discussed by the Junta, and adopted by all present, with the exception of Gens. Alcorta and Minon. All their signatures were then attached, and among them we note those of Gens. Paredes, Bravo, Valencia, Filisola, Almonte, Mora, Reyes, and others.

The Assembly of Notables provided for by the 2d of the above articles, met on the 3rd inst. Gen. Tornel was chosen President, and Gen. Almonte and another, secretaries. Gen. Paredes was then unanimously chosen President of the Republic. His election and his acceptance were communicated thro' a committee. A committee of three was appointed to draw up the oath to be administered to the President. Two of them reported in favor of an oath in the general form, to observe the existing laws, &c.; but Gen. Bustamente was in favor of adding thereto a clause compelling the President to swear "to repel the invasion of the United States." After a long discussion, the Assembly assented to the report of the majority, and upon this ground, that the oath demanded by Gen. Bustamente, would be tantamount to a declaration of war, and that it was beyond the competency of the Assembly to declare war.

On the 4th inst., the oath was administered in great state. The President made a brief discourse, to which Gen. Tornel replied, and all hands proceeded to the cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was celebrated. The President's discourse is patriotic and common-place, and makes no allusion to the foreign affairs of the Republic.

The Assembly adjourned the same day.— The form of the oath which the President finally took is as follows:

"You swear to God to sustain the independence and integrity of the national territory against any foreign aggression whatever; and the Republican, popular, representative system; and the plan of administration of the republic, agreed to by the Act of the Army on the 2d of January."

The Gen. Bustamente, who took part in this assembly, was not the ex-President of that name. Both he and Gen. Herrera were invited to take a part in the proceedings, but indignantly refused.

The following is the composition of the Cabinet of Gen. Paredes:—

Gen. Almonte, Minister of War; Senor Luis Parres, Treasury Department; Senor Castillo Lanzas, Foreign Affairs, and Senor Becerra, (Bishop of Chiapas) of Justice, &c.

Such is the Cabinet according to a private letter of the 13th December. Gen. Tornel refused the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Gordon refused that of Justice.

Of these ministers, two have represented Mexico near the Government of Washington; we allude to Gen. Almonte and Senor Castillo. The Ministry is represented, as a body, as deserving of public confidence.

A private letter from a French gentleman in Vera Cruz, says that Gen. Paredes continues reforming the former Administration, by removing every one whose reputation is at all equivocal. The letter adds, "if he will follow up this course, he has it in his power to make a reform very useful to the country."

El Diario del Gobierno of the 5th, announces that private letters have been received from Puebla by Paredes, giving assurance that the military forces of "that unconquered city" should only be employed for the preservation of public order. It was feared that that city might stand by Herrera. Gen. Inclan arrived at Mexico subsequently, and placed his troops at the disposition of the Government. Some of the prominent Departments of the country refused to take part in the movement of Paredes, though they had expressed their confidence in his patriotism. Now they will doubtless acquiesce in his authority.

Nothing is said in the papers in relation to the feelings of Paredes towards this country, but verbally we learn, that he is very hostile.

El Monitor of the 2d inst., contains an article upon the critical situation in which the Californias are placed, with the view of arousing attention to the subject.

Indian disturbances have broken out afresh in several parts of the North, exciting general alarm. The authorities of the Departments were taking active measures to meet this emergency.

The latest dates from this city which the Vera Cruz editors had received, were the 29th Nov. They infer from them somewhat strangely, that the Cabinet of Washington was somewhat alarmed at the menacing aspect of our relations with England, are inclined to recede from its extreme pretensions in regard to Texas—so far even as to restore the new State to Mexico. A "flattering unction."

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 1, 1846.

[EXTRACT.]

The news of the recent engagement between the allied forces and the Buenos Ayreans at the mouth of the river Parana, has created quite a stir here, and I am strongly inclined to think that it will effect the passage of Mr. Allen's non-European-intervention resolutions. It is asked, what are England and France aiming at? Do they intend to make the internal difficulties in the Argentine Confederation an excuse for taking possession of the La Plata country? If so, and it is quietly submitted to on our part, will they not next essay to effect a pacification of Mexico—a settlement of the existing difficulties between the rival factions in that country, by partitioning the territory, from the Rio Grande and the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between England and France? Do not the movements of the agents of those governments, and an agent of Spain now stationed in Cuba, show that some important intrigue, connected with contemplated European interference in Mexican affairs, is in the wind? If we close our eyes to what they have just perpetrated in South America, do we not, virtually, not only encourage them to carry out their views on Mexico, but debar ourselves from even protesting against what they may in future do upon our very border? The English and French papers, responding to the non European interference recommendations of the message, in fact claim the right for England and France not only to plant new colonies on this continent, but to take such measures as *they* may see fit, for what they are pleased to term the protection of their commercial interests in America, which, in plain English, means to subvert existing governments whenever and wherever they can find a party in either of the American republics, who will govern the countries for their benefit and under their dictation, being kept in power alone by the employment of British and French money and ships of war. Such was not the policy of Europe with reference to America in 1826, when our friends in Congress went against sending a minister to the Congress of Panama. The principle which then governed Messrs. McLane, Polk and others, whose speeches during that great debate have been so much quoted of late, legitimate

*Our townsman, Commander Ingraham, was in command of the Somers when she left Pensacola, and this is probably an error in the name.—*Charleston Courier.*

ly leads to a prompt assertion and maintenance of our determination to resist any and every effort on the part of European Government so to interfere in the internal or international affairs of this continent, as, directly or indirectly, to compromit us—to prejudice our interests immediate or remote, or to affect us in our domestic affairs. Our fathers adopted the policy of taking no active part in the concerns of other nations, solely because it was then our manifest course of safety. Now, England, if not France, always moves in American demonstrations with ulterior views against the United States. Our evident line of security is to check-mate her promptly—not to sit quietly under the form of an old principle, only because it is old, and was well adapted to entirely different emergencies—but to counteract her moves on the chess-board of nations as they are made. If we tarry until she shall have played out her game, and, in so doing, shall have arranged every thing to work to the accomplishment of her ends, we will appreciate her policy, and its effects, too late for the preservation of our national honor or interests, except at ten fold the sacrifices that would now be required.

The prevalent impression made by the news, that Paredes had declined to grant passports or an escort to Mr. Slidell—that is, among Senators and Representatives—is, that he could have consistently returned no other answer, as he had before refused to recognise and receive him in an official capacity. He treated him as any subject of a foreign government, not acknowledged as a diplomatist, would have been treated on making a similar application. However much we may be inclined to resent the want of courtesy which Paredes' reply intimated, we must not forget that he has a fair right to shelter himself behind the fact, that Mr. Slidell had not been officially recognized. I take it, we have no legal ground on which to call Mexico to an account for refusing to receive an American Minister. But it will doubtless be chalked up against her, in the minds of our people, when the day of final settlement comes, which England, to serve her own purposes, is laboring with assiduity to bring about.

But two speeches were made yesterday in the House upon the subject of the notice, both being in favor of it. The first was by Mr. Andrew Johnston of Tennessee; and the second by Mr. Wood of New York. The speech of Mr. J. was directed at those Democrats who differed with the majority of their brethren upon the notice question. Though able, it was in bad taste and worse temper. Nothing is to be gained from crimination and recrimination on the part of those who, having the same end in view, as all the Democrats of the House truly have, yet differ in their appreciation of the means by which the desired end is to be attained. The Whigs are watching every symptom of bad feeling or even want of sympathy in our ranks, and are now again making large calculations on Democratic disruptions. Mr. Johnson, and, indeed, all our friends in Congress from the West must know the fact. Those who venture, under such circumstances, to regulate the consciences and prescribe the duties of their brethren on a question rather of policy than of principle, may have much evil to answer for when reflection comes.

MACON.

COMMERCE OF THE UNION.

The following table will be interesting to our readers, as it will shew them a statement of the exports of the United States during the last fiscal year. It will be seen on examination, that the South furnishes a large portion of the exports:—

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Fisheries.		
Dried fish or Cod fisheries,	$803,353	
Pickled fish or river fisheries, Herring, Shad, Salmon & Mackerel,	208,654	
Whale & other fish Oil,	1,520.363	
Spermaceti Oil,	975.195	
Whale Bone,	762.642	
Spermaceti Candles,	236,917	4,507,124
Forest.		
Skins and Furs,	1,248,355	
Ginsing,	177,146	
Produce of Wood.		
Staves, Shingles, Boards, Hewn Timber,	1,953,223	
Other Lumber,	369,505	
Masts and Spars,	28,692	
Oak bark and other dye,	70.616	
All manufactures of wood,	677,420	
Naval Stores, tar, pitch, rosin and turpentine,	814,649	
Ashes, pot and pearl,	1.210,496	6,550,421
AGRICULTURE.		
Product of Animals.		
Beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle,	1,926.899	
Butter and Cheese,	878,865	
Pork, (pickled) bacon, lard, live hogs,	2,991,284	
Horses and mules,	385,488	
Sheep,	23,948	
Vegetable Food.		
Wheat,	336,779	
Flour,	5,398,593	
Indian Corn,	44.741	
Do. Meal,	641.552	
Rye do.	112,908	
Rye, oats, & other small grain pulse,	177,953	
Biscuit and ship bread,	366,294	
Potatoes,	122,926	
Apples,	81,306	
Rice,	2,160,456	16,016,902
Tobacco,		7,469,819
Cotton,		51,739,643
All other Agricultural Products.		
Flax seed,	81,978	
Hops,	90,341	
Brown Sugar,	11,107	
Indigo,	70	183,496
MANUFACTURES.		
Soap and tallow candles,	623,946	
Leather boots and shoes,	328,091	
Household furniture,	277,488	
Coaches, and other carriages.	55,821	
Hats,	70,597	
Saddlery,	20,847	
Wax,	234,794	
Spirits from grain,	75,108	
Beer, ale, porter & cider,	69,589	
Snuff and Tobacco,	538,498	
Linseed Oil and spirits turpentine,	92,614	
Cordage,	55,016	
Iron, pig, bar, and nails,	77,699	
Do. Castings,	118,248	
Do. all manufactures of	649,100	
Spirits from Molasses,	216,116	
Sugar, refined,	164,662	
Chocolate,	1,461	
Gunpowder,	129,599	
Copper and brass,	94,736	
Medicinal Drugs	212,837	4,099,832
Cotton Piece Goods.		
Printed and colored,	516,243	
White,	2,343,104	
Nankeens,	1,174,038	
Twist, yarn and thread,	14,379	
All other manufactures of	280,164	4,327,928
Bags and all manufactures of	14,762	
Wearing apparel,	59,653	
Combs and Buttons,	23,794	
Brushes,	2,906	
Billiard tables & apparatus,	1,551	
Umbrellas and Parasols,	2,583	
Leather & Morocco skins not sold per lb.	16,369	
Fire Engines and apparatus,	12,660	
Printing Presses & Type,	26,774	
Musical Instruments,	18,309	
Books and Maps,	43,298	
Paper and Stationary,	106,190	
Paints and Varnish,	50,165	
Vinegar,	14,375	
Earthen and Stoneware,	7,393	
Manufactures of Glass,	98,760	
Do. Tin,	10,114	
Do. Pewter & Lead,	14,404	
Do. Marble & Stone,	17,696	
Do. Gold and Silver, and Gold Leaf,	3,229	
Gold and Silver Coin,	844,446	
Artificial Flowers and Jewelry,	10.435	
Molasses,	90.771	
Trunks.	3.336	
Brick and Lime,	8,701	
Domestic Salt,	45,151	5,804,977
Lead,		342,646
ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED.		
Manufactures,	1,269,338	
Other articles,	1,315,578	2,584,915
		$99,299,776

Fatal Duel.—We are informed of the melancholy result of a duel fought this morning at Bladensburg. The principals engaged were Thomas F. Jones and Dr. Daniel Johnson, both of Elizabeth city, North Carolina. Dr. Johnson fell dead at the first fire, having been shot through the head! Johnson withheld his fire, and dying, asserted his innocence of the charge upon which he had been challenged.—We understand that the seconds of the parties, one or both, have been arrested.

Washington Union, Feb. 2.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Jan. 31.

Cotton—The receipts reach 5685 bags. The transactions of the week are near 1100 bales, at prices ranging from 6 to 7¾c, 900 of which sold from 7 to 7¾c. We have no transactions to report in long cotton.

Rice—European advices reached us on Wednesday, and are decidedly unfavorable as far as Rice is concerned, but holders seem undetermined what course to pursue; and within a few days offers have been made for several lots of middling quality for coastwise shipment, but they would not come to terms. The receipts of the week are 1484 tierces, and the stock on hand is estimated at 11,769 tierces.

Rough Rice—The receipts of the week are 65,000 bushels, of which some 23,000 bushels have been sold at prices ranging from 105 to 125 per bushel, the latter price having been obtained for several cargoes early in the week.

Grain—The receipts of *Corn* during the week are 13,400 bushels North-Carolina and 1400 Virginia, which, with two or three cargoes held over from the previous week, have been taken at prices within the range of our quotations. About 6000 sacks Western have also come to hand, very little of which has been sold We quote this description at 65 a 70c, including sacks. About 3200 bushels *Oats* brought 46c per bushel. Two parcels of *Peas*, in all 2600 bushels, were taken by a dealer, on terms not made public, but our quotations will give a fair state of the market. There is nothing doing in *Hay*, of which there is a good supply on hand, and our quotations continue nominal.

Flour—The sales since our last are about 800 bbls Western and Baltimore, at prices ranging from 5¼ a $6 per barrel, the larger portion was a cash transaction, at the former price. The market is still unsettled, and it is impossible at present to give quotations.

Bacon and Lard—The market for both articles continues very quiet. About 200 kegs Western Laid have been sold at 7½ and 7¾c.

Salt—Received this week 6850 sacks Liverpool, a portion of which has been sold at prices ranging from 105 to $110 per sack.

Sugars—There has been a moderate demand for *Sugars*, and the trade have taken during the week 100 hhds rather common Muscovados at prices ranging from 5¾ to 6¼c; and 250 hhds Louisiana description, from 6 to 7¼, according to quality, with some 50 hhds do. very choice at 7¼ and 7⅜. Received since our last 490 hhds.

Coffee—Several small lots Rio, in all 200 bags, sold at 8¼ and 8½c.

Molasses—The receipts of the week are 205 hhds 60 tierces and 7 bbls Cuba, 100 hhds of which were sold on terms not made public, and the balance has gone into store. We quote, in hhds 20½ a 21c. About 721 bbls New-Orleans have reached the market since our last, near 300 bbls of which were sold in the early part of the week at 26 a 26½c per gallon, but within a few days 27c has been the asking price, at which we now quote.

NEW YORK MARKET—Jan. 31.

Hay—North River is dull, and prices are lower; 1 a 200 bales sold yesterday at 85c.

Lime—A few cargoes Thomaston have come in during the week, and been disposed of at $1 a $1,05, closing at the latter price.

Mollasses The market is again a little lower, there being a good supply and moderate demand. The sales are 400 bbls New-Orleans, at 26 a 27c, 4 mos; and 275 hhds old tart Cuba, for distilling, 18, 6 mos.

Naval Stores—Turpentine is held by nearly, or quite all, the holders at $5 per 280 lbs, they being firm in the belief that the present crop will all be wanted, and exhausted some time before any new can possibly be brought to market. On the contrary there are no purchasers at this price, and to effect sales immediately, some reduction would have to be submitted to. The stock in yard has been considerably augmented by recent arrivals, but is materially less than last year at this time.—We have only to notice a sale 500 bbls North County, on private terms. Spirits Turpentine has come in freely, and sales have been made from the wharf, at 60 a 62c. cash, and 62½ a 64c, 4 mos.—Tar is more plenty, with sales of 1000 a 1500 bbls North County for export, at $2,31½ a $2,37½ per bbl. A sale of 1100 barrels Wilmington Rosin, was made, from vessel, at $1 per bbl without cooperage. The arrivals of Rosin have been large, but mostly in fulfilment of old contracts.

Rice—The advices by the Hibernia have tended to depress the market, and until Thursday morning, there were no transactions. Holders having submitted to a decline, the sales since that time have been very moderate, consisting only of 100 tierces good quality, from the wharf, at $4,25, and 139 tcs and 23 half do from store, including some of the best in market, $4,62½, cash. We reduce our quotations.

Salt—Three more cargoes Turks Island have arrived since our last, two of which have been disposed of, one at 40 cents 4 mos, the other on private terms. Our quotations represent as near as may be, the value of Liverpool Coarse and Fine.

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. J. B Buxton, Mr. Josiah E. Bryan, to Miss Sarah P. Hodges, youngest daughter of Mr. George S. Hodges.

DIED,

(COMMUNICATED.)

In this town, on the 2d inst., of Bilious Pneumonia, Miss Mary Ann [illegible], in the [illegible] year of her age—She was a member of the Baptist Church, to which she had been attached for several years.—Oh, how happy was the last moments of this sister, she died the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like hers. To die was but her gain. Her troubles on earth are all over; her peace was made with God. She is now gone to reap the rich reward of those who obey their Lord and keep his commandments. She has left a numerous circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

And is that body cold in death?
The form we loved so well,
And has she drawn her latest breath,
And gone in Heaven to dwell?

Ah! yes, her soul is now in Heaven;
It reigns with angels there;
A glorious crown to her is given,
A spotless garb shall wear.

Oh! must we bid our friend adieu,
Bid her a long farewell—
Her Christian smile no more to view,
While on the earth we dwell?

We'll meet, I hope, on that blest shore,
Where free from grief and pain,
Our souls shall mingle evermore,
Never to part again.

Farewell! farewell! a long farewell!
My tears are on the sod,
Where rests thy dust—thy soul shall dwell,
Eternally with God. S.

In Robeson county, on the 5th ult., in the 31st year of his age, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. John C. Johnson, formerly of Wilmington, son of John B. Johnson, dec'd.

In Richmond county, near Laurel Hill, on the 12th ult., Mr. Hugh McLaurin, in the 94th year of his age, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

In Laurens county, Geo., on the 20th Aug. last, Mr. George W. Daniel, aged 62, a native of Brunswick county, N. C., grandson of Robert Daniel, Colonial Governor of South Carolina before the Revolution. His mother was a daughter of Gen. Howe, of the Revolution Army.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

David Jones,	Va	H N Roby,	Petersburg
Wm St John,	Weldon	J H Hewth,	do
G H Hill and lady,	N Y	R Wright,	Goldsboro'
Willie Daniel,	N C	J C Holmes,	N C
Moses Rounetree,	do	W H McKay,	do
B Burnes,	do	A B Hunt,	N Y
Mr Erambert,	do	C Lutterloh,	N C
Elisha Herring,	do	C E Groesbeeck,	Charleston
B N Ward,	S C	Thos Quirk,	N Y
A W Sexton,	N Y	G Spencer,	R I
W R Belcher,	do	Wm F Jones,	N Y
T W Hart,	do	E B Price,	Conn
S Graham,	N C	J R Blossom,	N Y
H Newkirk,	do	Wm Kerneys,	do
J B Monk,	do	Thos Ashford,	N C
O R Kenan,	do	E A Howe,	do
S T Staunton,	N Y	D W Jordan,	do
H W Bluick,	Ga	T H Dixon,	Boston
H Loyd, "State of Edgecombe."		W A Collins,	N Y
		Mr McGuire,	do
Wm Ayres,	Va	R Miller,	N C
G N Church,	Vicksburg	David Shaw,	do
C Simons,	N Y	J L Bryant,	do
Mr Gibbons,	N J		

Arrvials at the Hanover House since last Thursday

Geo Barkesdale,	N C,	W H Laspeyre,	do
B Oliver,	do	A B Gurney,	Augusta
J Williams,	do	Geo Smith,	N C
Mr Wooton,	do	H Bonham,	do
J B Whitaker,	do	Mr Wright,	do
Mrs E Ashe,	do	J S Newkirk,	do
Mrs W S Ashe & daughter,	N C	John B Houck,	do
		James R Grist,	do
Wm Ayres,	Va	Wm Brinkley,	do
Mr Fisher,	Penn	Z Smith,	do
W W Loring,	Fla	Felix Smith,	do
T S Smith,	Miss	M R Wilson,	do
G B Baleh,	Washington City	J H Sikes, lady, 3 children & servant,	N C
W H Platt,	Mobile		
N M Hill,	N C	Miss E Peterson,	do
T Hayward,	Md	Thos H Ashe,	do
H B Clarke,	Charleston	C H Fellows,	N Y
A B Duforti,	Ga	B Fitzrandolph,	N C
G S Bronson,	N C	James Branch,	do
R Mathews,	do	Allen Grist,	do

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon—Hams,	9	a	
Middlings,	8½	a	
Shoulders,	8½	a	
Western,	7	a	7½
Beeswax,	25	a	27
Butter,	14	a	23
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	10 00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
Corn,	60	a	65
" Meal,	70	a	75
Coffee,	7½	a	9
Cotton,	5	a	6½
Candles, tallow,	13	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	26	a	30
Feathers,	30	a	33
Flour,—Canal,	7 00	a	0 00
Fayetteville,	6 00	a	
Hay, Northern, per 100 lbs	90	a	1 12½
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	9	a	10
Western,	8½	a	9
Lime, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
Lumber—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	12 00	a	21 50
wide, do.	7 00	a	
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber,	4 00	a	6 00
Molasses,	19	a	23
Mackerel, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 37½	a	5 00
Nails,	4½	a	5
Naval Stores, soft, Turpt.		a	3 85
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard, half price			
Tar,		a	1 75
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	70	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	58	a	60
Oil, Sperm,		a	1 00
Pease, Ground,	70	a	
Black eye,	70	a	
Cow,	65	a	—
Pork,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,		a	15 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
Rice,	4 50	a	
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
Salt, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12½
Soap,	4	a	6
Shingles, country,		a	3 00
contract,		a	4 00
Spirits, Northern Rum,		a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	29	a	31
Apple Brandy,	36	a	37½
Steel,	12½	a	25
Staves, W. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	—
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,		a	12 00
dressed,	18 00	a	20 00
Sugar, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
Tallow,	7	a	7½
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
Varnish,	20	a	22
Wine, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¼	pr. ct. prem
" " New York,	¼	" "
" " Boston,	¾	" "

Naval Stores, to Philadelphia, 30 cts. per bbl.
Rice, 12½ cts. per bbl.
Cotton, ¼ 12½ per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

To Boston and Philadelphia, Naval Stores, 40 cents per bbl.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 5.

NAVAL STORES—Soft Turpentine, some few lots were sold after our report of last week at $4, it has, however, declined to previous quotations, $3 85. This is the market price to-day.—Hard, $2 05. Tar—Sales made early in the week at $3 per bbl., in the water, prices are, however, down to $1 75 to-day. We have not heard of any sales of Spirits Turpentine or of Rosin.—Our quotations for these two latter articles are therefore to be considered nominal.

LUMBER & TIMBER—The Timber market is well supplied, and sales are not very quick. See quotations. River Flooring boards, last sales $12. We quote at $12 and $12 50. Wide boards, $7. Scantling $6, rather dull.

SHINGLES—Last sales $3.

BACON—The market is well supplied, and prices have ranged during the week at from 8½ to 9c., hog round. Hams sold from wagon this morning and yesterday at 9 and 10c. The latter mark was paid for a choice lot.

SALT—1200 bushels Turks Island, and 100 sacks Liverpool, was sold at auction on Wednesday, at 35 cents per bushel for the first, and $1 10 per sack for the latter. The above is the only arrival since last report.

MOLASSES—There has been an arrival of 245 hhds Cuba since last report, yet afloat, unsold.

LIQUORS—There is no change in any of our quotations above with the exception of Whiskey, which has receded to 29 a 31c.

CORN—The supply is greater than the demand. Our quotations are without change 60 a 65c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

30—schr Alarie, Parnell, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.
schr Suffolk, Adkins, Providence, R I, to G W Davis.

Feb 2—Bremen brig Flott, Havighorst, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.

Brig Baltic, Moulton, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.

3—brig Lisbon, Messer, Havana, to J Hathaway and Son.
schr Pactolus, Ireland, Washington, N C.
schr Phenix, Lawrence, Boston, to Barry & Bryant

The brigs Splendid, Shackford; and Gen'l Stark, Langthorn, have come up from quarantine.

4—brig Octavia, Doughty, Newport, to Master.
brig Baltic, Moulton, Guadaloupe, to E Dickinson.
schr Theobe & Eliza, Osborne, have come up from quarantine to E Dickinson.

AT QUARANTINE.

Jan 30—schr General Scott, Doughty, N York, to C D Ellis & Co.

CLEARED.

Jan 29—schr Bowditch, Pomroy, Martinique, by J Hathaway & Son.
schr Mary, Welsh, Baltimore, by Russell & Gammell.

31—brig Benjamin, Littlefield, Jamaica, by C D Ellis & Co.
schr Madagascar, McFarland, Demarara, by E Dickinson.
schr Mary Ann, Allen, New York, by G W Davis.

Feb 1—brig Orosimbo, Millichm, New York, by Barry & Bryant.

2—schr Piedmonte, Blaisdell, Demarara, by E Dickinson.

3—brig Brookline, Pattangall, New York, by E Dickinson.
brig Stephen G Bass, Spates, New York, by E Dickinson.
schr Julia Ann, Winchester, Philadelphia, by E Dickinson.
Br brig Colonist, Darke, Antigua, by G W Davis.
Br schr Calla, Richan, Nevis, by G W Davis.
Br schr Elizabeth Ann, Crosby, Nevis, by G W Davis.
schr A F Thorn, Sandford, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.
schr Monsoon, Moslander, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.

4—brig Lion, Patten, Matanzas, by E Dickinson.
brig Partridge, Barstow, Havana, by E Dickinson.
brig Francis, Cobb, Boston, by G W Davis.

5—brig Delia, Fales, Barbadoes, by G W Davis.
Br schr Prince Henry, Durkie, Nevis, by G W Davis.
schr Suffolk, Adkins, New York, by G W Davis.
schr Olive, Smith, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.
brig Rowland, Coombs Guadaloupe, by E Dickinson.
schr Capias, Eldridge, Boston by Brown & DeRossett.
brig Amithyst, Simpson, Boston by Barry & Bryant.
schr Ticonic, Dickman, Matagorda, Texas, by Russell & Gammell.—Passengers: Whites 46, Blacks 42.

GALES AND DISASTERS.

Schr James Otis, of Scituate, at Providence from Little River, S. C., experienced very severe weather; has twice been blown off for 48 hours was completely unmanageable, being covered with ice; carried away jibboom and jib, split foresail, and received other damage; she leaked 1600 strokes per hour at sea.

A schooner from Newbern, N C, for N York, under close reefed foresail, pumping, and throwing overboard deck load, was spoken 20th instant, lat 37 30 lon 75 40 by brig Ohio, at this port—supposed she had sprung a leak.

Brig Victoria, Baker, at this port from Plymouth, N C, in a gale from N W lost deck load and received other damage.

Schr Repeater, Preasor, at this port from Wilmington, N C, on Wednesday night, saw a foreand-aft-schr ashore on the Woodlands.

Schr Belle, M'Math, at this port from Wilmington, N C, experienced severe weather on the passage, lost stern boat, &c.

Brig Athenian, Young, of and from Boston, for Washington, N C, before reported ashore near the North New Inlet, was on Bodly's Island, where the water is but one foot deep at high water. She had not bilged 14th inst, but had been stripped and abandoned. The A was insured in Boston for $200c; cargo also insured there for $8m.

N. Y. Shipping & Commercial List.

CORN AND CORN MEAL.

1500 BUSHELS White Flint Corn, in store. Corn and Corn Meal always on hand. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Wm. COOKE. [F6]

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEWTER, by
J30, 1846 20-tf] HART & POLLEY.

Re-Insurance.

AGENT FOR THE

New York Albion, (Edited by Dr. Bartlett.)
Gleaner's Edinburgh Journal,
The Emigrant and Old Countryman,
Farmers Magazine, (Edited by J. S. Skinner.)

N. B. Splendid Engravings of Washington, Nelson, Wellington, Sir Walter Scott, and five others, a choice of which is given to any person subscribing to the Albion.

Carolina Hotel, Wilmington, Feb 5, 1846 1t

To the Lovers of Natural Heads of Hair.

MR. QUIRK has arrived and will be found all this week at his Room at the Carolina Hotel. Now all you that want a Good Head of Hair, or to resuscitate an indifferent one, now is your time, as he can fit you to a charm in WIG and TOUPET, or SCALP, or FRONT.

THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490 Broadway, N. Y.

February 5, 1846 21-tf

Mackerel.

50 BBLS. No. 3, just received and for sale by
[F6] BARRY & BRYANT.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

New Molasses.

130 HHDS., 13 TIERCES, 24 BARRELS, new crop Molasses of prime quality. Per schr. Splendid from Matanzas, just arrived and for sale by
BROWN & DEROSSET.
Jan 29, 1846 20-3w

J. LEONARD, BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

Wilmington, January 30, 1846. 20-1y

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by
J9.] Wm. COOKE.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MATTISON & THOMAS,

On Front Street, near the Bank of the State, for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,

One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities both in regard to the strength and durability of Buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the INTEREST of gentlemen intending to BUILD, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c. and for Roofs of large Public Buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other States where Timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the best Timber in the world.

They will also make to order, Circular and Common Ovalo Sash; Circular and Fancy Gothic do.; Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style, for Churches, &c. They will also furnish to order, Metal Sash with heavy plate glass for fancy shop fronts; Metal and Gilt side lights, and Transoms; Plain or Fluted Mantle and Portico Columns; imitation Grecian and Egyptian Mantles; imitation heart yellow pine Frontispieces, or any other work in their line of business.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. B. MATTISON,
R. S. THOMAS.

Wilmington, N-C, Jan 30, 1846 20-3t

PATENT MACHINE FOR DIGGING GROUND NUTS.

THE subscriber, having invented a machine to be worked by horses for the purpose of digging Ground Nuts, for which he is about to take out a patent right, would take this method of warning the community, that he will oppose by all lawful means, any other person from obtaining a similar right, as he is the sole inventor.

He would also inform the public, that he expects to be able in a short time to supply those who may desire it, with specimens of this labor saving machine. He used it the past season in getting out his own crops, and, can candidly say, that it is at least a saving of one hundred per cent on the old mode of getting out Ground Nuts.

D. R. GORNTO.

Topsail Sound, 12 miles East of Wilmington, N. C.

January 23, 1846 18-4t*

1200 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coarse fine Liverpool Salt,
50 bbls Onions,
270 bbls white Planting Potatoes,
50 " Beets, 15 bbls Turnips,
15 " Carrots, 60 " N. E. Rum,
5 " No. 1 Mackerel,
2 " No. 2 do 100 bbls Hay,
111 bags Rio Coffee. For sale by
J23] BARRY & BRYANT.

Just Received.

300 bbls Fayetteville Flour;
200 lbs Live Geese Feathers,
100 boxes, 20 lbs each, superior Chewing Tobacco.
AND DAILY EXPECTED.
50 bbls Apple Brandy,
50 bbls Whiskey. For sale by
J23 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Clarendon Hose Guards, ATTENTION.

YOU are hereby ordered to meet this night, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Meares & Holmes, for the transaction of business.

By order of the Captain.
J. DAVIS, O. S.
February 6th, 1846. 1t

Just Received.

20 DOZEN Steel Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
40 cast Ploughs, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra
Bars and Shears,
6 dozen "Collins" boxing Axes,
6 " " Kentucky do
12 " Georgia long Bitts,
4 " Ames' Spades and Shovels,
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools.

ALSO.

30 bags Laguira Coffee,
50 " Rio do
10 " Java do
25 " St. Domingo Coffee,
2 hhds best St. Croix Sugar,
2 " " Porto Rico do
Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
Iron, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.
J23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Salt Afloat.

543 SACKS Liverpool coarse SALT, afloat, and for sale by
J16. BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent the unexpired term of his lease of the HANOVER HOUSE, which terminates on the 15th February, 1847.—To an enterprising person who has experience in Hotel keeping, a splendid opportunity is hereby offered. The Hanover House is well known as a Hotel. Its locality is fixed on Front street, directly opposite the Cape Fear Bank. The House is sufficiently commodious to accommodate from 40 to 50 boarders. The subscriber would expect, of course, to sell the furniture and hire the servants to whoever takes the House, The furniture is all new, and the servants competent.

JOHN S. JAMES.

Wilmington, Jan'y 23, 1846 19-3t

The Charleston Mercury and Fayetteville North Carolinian insert three times, and forward bills to this office.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

A. P. THOMPSON,

ROOMS at the corner of Second and Princess streets, opposite the Jail, where he will thankfully receive the visits of all who may see fit to patronize him. As his mornings are chiefly devoted to sittings, it may be more agreeable to persons not on business to call in the evening, when he will have leisure to wait on them.

Jan'y 9, 1846 17-5t

TO RENT.

A STORE HOUSE at Taylor's Bridge, for this year, on low terms. A good stand to barter Groceries, &c., for Naval Stores.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber. Address by letter to Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C. P. MURPHY.

Jan. 16, 1846 18tf

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of October next, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my Livery Stables were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

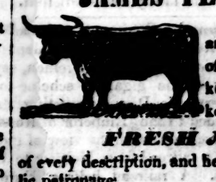
I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—6-tf.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY



RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

Drovers will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 18-tf

ROTARY PUMPS!!!

THE subscribers would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity to their Rotary Pump, now exhibited at Messrs Hart & Polleys, Front street, an article which for 12 years, has given the most entire satisfaction. For simplicity, durability and ease of working, they undoubtedly excel any other Pump in use. They are made of various sizes, to discharge from ten to three hundred gallons per minute, and are adapted to Cisterns, Wells, Ships, Steamboats, Railroad Stations, Factories, Distilleries, &c. &c. These Pumps will not only raise water from Wells and Cisterns, but will force it to an elevation of one hundred feet, to be used in upper stories for washing, bathing and other purposes.

E. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

January 23, 1846 19-tf

Molasses.

30 Hhds. new crop Porto Rico, very superior.
50 hhds. Trinidad. For sale by
J9 BARRY & BRYANT.

For Sale.

350 BUSHELS of first quality Planting Potatoes, by B. F. MITCHELL.
January 9, 1846. 17-6t.

ABOLITION AT HOME.

We see that Mr. Adams has presented to Congress a petition from "citizens of North Carolina," protesting against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave State. Does this not sound strange to Southern readers? It is not stated from what portion of our State this Abolition petition came but we suspect it came from a region in which we recently in our travels found a number of rank abolition papers in circulation. On our return from the recent Raleigh Convention we stopped at a house in Orange county, at which a Post Office is kept. The table was covered with papers—on examining which we found a large number of the "*Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle*," containing the most bitter slanders against Southern slaveholders—calling them "man-stealers," "hypocrites in religion." "enemies to humanity," &c. &c. Along with this incendiary paper, we found the *Ral. Register*, *Hillsborough Recorder*, and *Fayetteville Observer*. On enquiring for a Democratic paper, we were informed that "no such a thing is taken at this office." We obtained a copy of the Abolition paper, and now have it. It contains a letter from a Mr. *Starbuck*, of Guilford, in which he informs the Abolition editor that the anti-slavery, or abolition party and doctrines are rapidly on the increase in North Carolina, and that ere long they will form a third party strong enough to control the two parties in our State, and direct legislation as they please. The slanderous speeches of Frederick Douglass, in Ireland, Scotland, &c., are given at length.

This fellow was a slave of Gov. Dudley of Wilmington in this State, and ran away some years since. He was pampered up and sent over to England by our abolitionists to slander southern slaveholders. In one of his speeches, he pretended to exhibit the chains and whips with which he said southern slaveholders were in the daily habit of torturing and lacerating their slaves, and said it was a daily practice to nail the ears of men and women to posts, and whip them hundreds of lashes at a time. Is there not a law to punish persons for circulating such papers in our State? Will the honest men of the Whig party hold communion with such vile spirits? Recollect, the Raleigh *Register*, Fayetteville *Observer*, *Free Labor Advocate* and *Anti Slavery Chronicle*, and Hillsborough *Recorder*, are all found together—no such thing as a Democratic paper "is taken here." Birds of a feather flock together. We were also politely informed that there was not a Democrat in all that region of country. We observed by the address, that the person who took the abolition paper, also took the *Register*. The identification of whiggery and abolition seems to be as perfect in the South as it is at the North.

Important if True.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Chronicle says—Mr. Patton, of Petersburg, Virginia, has invented a machine for navigating the air, after years of incessant application and study. It is a balloon, and can move fifty or sixty miles an hour. Connected with it is a battery, from which he can discharge from one to ten thousand one ounce balls a minute. He has likewise brought to perfection a submarine battery, to go ten or twelve miles an hour, and with which, by means of a torpedo, he can blow up a hostile fleet in thirty minutes. He can carry despatches to and from Oregon in a hundred and twenty hours.—*Clipper.*

Office Seekers and their assailants.—Mr. Pettit, a member of Congress from Indiana, writes the following letter to the editor of the *Washington Union*:

There is one branch of our legislative government in which, I understand, there is a *rule* of secrecy. No more anti-American, anti-noble, and anti honest practice exists in any part of our institutions. Take a case: a man is nominated by the President for an office on the fullest and strongest possible recomendations; a *loafer or a scoundrel* writes to a senator, or the Senate, a pack of lies to defeat his confirmation; neither the nominee nor his friends can be heard in his defence, or even see the charges, or learn who made them. The nomination is defeated. This is the worst of inquisitions and of tyranny. Such a proceeding the people will one day, sooner or later abolish.

JOHN PETTIT.

Riches and Poverty in Great Britain.—A writer in Blackwood's Magazine says the number of paupers in Great Britain is four millions, or a seventh part of the population of the empire. In Ireland 2,300,000, England 1,500,000, Scotland 200,000. Since 1815, the people of England have been taxed £200,000,000, or one thousand millions of dollars, for the relief of the poor.—There are 70,000 persons whose annual revenue is $200,000,000, or $2857 each, in England.

One oyster establishment in Baltimore, according to the Sun, has 25 men regularly employed in opening oysters for exportation. They sometimes open 500 gallons a day. They are put up in tin cans, in their own liquor, which are made air-tight, and hermetically sealed; they are warrented to keep fresh in any climate. Five men are kept constantly employed in making the cans. The oysters are sent principally to the Western States, but considerable quantities are sent to the West Indies, South America, and some have been even sent to China. No returns have been received from the last named market, to inform us how the Celistials fancy the shell fish.

The Great Railroad.—Whitney's railroad is making a stir in Europe. A correspondent of the Washington Union writing from Bremen, says he has sent a copy of the gigantic scheme to a member of the Germanic Diet, suggesting that it should be forwarded to the Emperor of Russia, through Count Nesselrode, with the view of inducing him to extend a railroad from Moscow to the confines of China. A railroad belting Europe and Asia, and another this continent, would be as good as a Congress of Nations for the preservation of peace and the promotion of commerce in the human family.

An Editor in Office.—The editor of the Iowa Gazette offers for sale a part of his establishment, and gives notice of his withdrawal, also, from the editorial charge. He assigns, as a reason for this unusual step:

"The President of the United States having thought proper to appoint me to a high official station, it is proper, as well as necessary, that I should entirely disconnect myself with the Gazette press."

The office to which the editor, James Clark, Esq., has been called, is that of Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

We wish him as much credit in the chair of State, as he has won in the editorial chair.

Good.—A few days ago, a gentleman looking over his tailor's account, observed a charge of seven shillings more on a coat than he had been accustomed to pay. On inquiring, the tailor informed him that he had been obliged to take up an additional quantity of cloth. "Why," exclimed the gentleman, "it was scarcely half a year ago that you told me you managed to get a wescoat for your little boy from what remained of the Cloth you made my coat from; I cannot conceive why I should require more now, as I am convinced I have not increased any in size since that period." "No, sir," said the tailor, "you are much the same as usual, but my little boy is so surprisingly grown that you would scarcely know him.

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

51-12m

SHOES.

10 CASES Shoes and Brogans, assorted, just received and for sale by

J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR SALE,

A VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, 15 or sixteen years of age. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

January 16, 1846 18-6tsc

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply of

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.

Dec. 12, 1845. 13-y.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do do	Subpœnas
do do do	Fi. Fas,
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
		To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Teacher	1	To Ladies	6
To Grocers	2	Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies issu'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124,687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191,997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67,220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications,

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.

JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845

SACK SALT.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT, afloat. For sale by

D17, BARRY & BRYANT.

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, &c. &c.

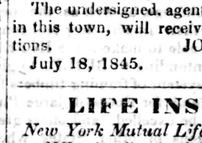
These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., D26, 1845. 15-3m

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c.

ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

For Sale.

40 BBLS Bleached Winter Strained Lamp Oil,
300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
50 hhds and 20 bbls Lime,
500 lbs Live Goose Feathers, assorted parcels by

C. D. ELLIS & CO.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed, } Woolley's best.
do Loaf, }
do Powdered, }
Crackers, all kinds,
Spern Candles, } all sizes,
Tallow do }
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Incinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,

For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.

D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley buildings, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 hhds. P. R. and St. Croix Sugars,	20 Tubs Butter
50 bags Coffee	50 boxes scaled Herrings
50 brls Canal Flour	30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. do.	10 do brown Soap
50 brls Mess & Prime Beef	fancy do
40 brls do. do Pork	80 kegs White Lead
	200 brls Fulton Market Beef
100 brls Pilot and Navy Bread	20 ½ " No. 1 and 2 Mackerel
½ barrels and boxes Crackers	40 M Segars, assorted
25 brls Whiskey	SADDLERY
20 do Rum	Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Brandy	Oils and Paints
10 do Gin	Fine Liquors
40 chests and ½ chests Tea	All kinds of Cordage
10 casks Cheese	A general assortment of Chandlery.

ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quatroons and canisters.

N28 11-tf

Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable arrangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

sept 26, 1845 2-tf

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON.

AT HIS OLD STAND

IN MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS

AND

CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial, we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship. At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to.

H. S. KELLY, Market st.,
Peirson's old stand.

Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of R. O. HHD. STAVES of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention.

G. W. DAVIS.

Oct. 17th, 1845.

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " do.
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.

In store and for sale by

O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

Valuable Plantation

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being about moving to Florida, will sell his two PLANTATIONS on Little River, (S. C.) and the Sea Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one whereon he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about **4000** acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other PLANTATION, adjoining, East of Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about **700** acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Seine Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired.

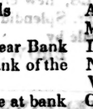
Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. C. Reference is also given to Dr. Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT.

November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The *Newbernian*, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for payment.

PRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,



HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscillaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Sweype's Syrup of do, Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

september 12, 1845 52-6m

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Just Received,

Per Schrs, Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of **Ready-Made Clothing,** which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

Also—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on

CHARLES BARR,

No7 Wilmington N. C.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

C. W. DAVIS.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a SPLENDID STOCK of

DRY GOODS

AND

Ready-Made Clothing,

of all descriptions.

ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.

October 3, 1845 3-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LAZARUS' building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,

40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.

O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alewives; *fresh caught*, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale

N21] by G. W. DAVIS.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure.

C. G. MEARES.

Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.

Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.

Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D. Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Ca Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected.

200 bales Hay, prime N. B.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,

N28. Water street.

Spring & Summer Arrangements FOR 1846.

THE Subscribers have entered into an agreement to furnish *ICE* to the Inhabitants of Wilmington and the surrounding country the ensuing season. We pledge ourselves to do so without disappointment to any who may favor us with their contracts or custom. Mr. Shaw is now absent and will make arrangements while in Boston for a supply of Ice to furnish all who may wish it from April to the middle of October. WM. SHAW.

A. PAUL REPITON.

Sept 26th, 1845 2-tf

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him, and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.

V. R. PEIRSON.

sept 19, 1845. 1-tf

Liquors.

50 BBLS N. O. Rectified Whiskey,
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by

D5. BARRY & BRYANT.

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our price of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:

Horse feed, per day, $1 00
do do per month, $15 00

H. R. NIXON,
DAVID THRIFTY.

Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf